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BOTANY.<sup>1</sup>

**Abnormal Plant Growths.**—*Trillium grandiflorum* Salisb., is noted for its variableness, but a specimen brought in by one of our pupils, this spring, exceeds anything I have seen in this respect. The flower is double, having two sets of sepals, and two of petals. Both sets of sepals are of the usual form and color. The outer petals are striped like ribbon-grass, except the half of one which is white. The inner ones are white, except a thread of green through the center of one. There are three stamens—one normal, one a filament without an anther, and the other expanded into a half-sized petal, concave on one side where a thread of gold, about the length of the anther, seems to be holding loyally to duty. The ovary is of usual size, the styles rather small—one smaller than the others. Near the top of one of the carpels arises an outgrowth about half an inch long, white, doubled together, and drawn over at the top like a hood. To add to the general confusion, there are, on the edges of this growth near the top, two pollen-bearing lines about an eighth of an inch long.

A member of my botany class, Mr. Cheshire Boone, found a specimen of *Hepatica acutiloba* DC., with two flowers on one scape. The second flower arises from the axil of a linear bract a little above the middle of the scape. It is on a peduncle an inch long, and is about half the size of the upper flower.

Another unusual form found this spring is *Viola palmata* L., var *ucullata* Gray, with all of the petals emarginate.

State Normal School,

LUCY A. OSBAND.

Ypsilanti, Mich., May, 1894.

**The Approaching Meeting of the A. A. A. S.**—The meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, this year, from August 15th to 24th, promises to be of great interest to botanists. It is to be held in Brooklyn, N. Y., within a few hours' ride of the homes and laboratories of probably one-half of the working botanists of the country, which may be counted upon as insuring a large meeting. Added to this is the fact that at this time will occur the first meeting of the American Botanical Society, which must attract many of our most earnest workers.

<sup>1</sup>Edited by Prof. C. E. Bessey, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska,

**The Completion of Coulter's Texan Flora.**—Within a few weeks, botanists have received copies of Part III of Dr. John M. Coulter's "Manual of the Phanerogams and Pteridophytes of Western Texas," published by the Department of Agriculture, as one of the Contributions from the U. S. National Museum. A glance over its pages shows it to be an important contribution to North American botany, covering, as it does, a region whose botany has hitherto been scattered through many different reports and papers. That the work is well-done, need not be said of anything from the masterhand of Dr. Coulter, who has here again shown his ability to make a much needed book. This volume carries southward the area covered by Coulter's "Rocky Mountain Botany," and gives to the author a kind of "pre-emption right" to a belt of botanical territory stretching from the Canadian line on the north (N. Dakota, Montana and Idaho) to the Mexican boundary on the south (Texas and New Mexico). It will clearly be his duty to enlarge his "Rocky Mountain Botany," so as to take in the territory of this Texan Flora; then by adding the Arizona-Nevada region, make it cover the whole of the Western Highlands, from about the 100th meridian to, but not including, the Pacific Coast Region. Such a "Botany of the Western Highlands" would, on many accounts, be much more likely to be successful than the two or three manuals which it now seems probable we are to have for this region.—CHARLES E. BESSEY.